

(Venkataraman 1998) although by about three months the pups accompany the adults during hunts (Johnsingh 1982). However, the pack may not be completely mobile until about eight months (Venkataraman 1998).

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2. NORTHERN TREESHREW *TUPAIA BELANGERI* IN SOUTHERN MIZORAM, INDIA

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North-east India comprising of the states of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Tripura forms a part of a rich biogeographic unit and is among the biodiversity 'Hotspots' of the world (Choudhury 1999; Myers *et al.* 2000; Ved and Lalramnuna 2008). Formerly referred to as Lushai Hills of southern Assam (Choudhury 2008), Mizoram is situated between 21.58°-24.35° N and 91.15°-93.29° E covering an area of 21,081 sq. km (Anon. 2006). In broad terms, the forests of Mizoram are classified as 'Cachar Tropical Evergreen (IB/C3)' and 'Cachar Semi Evergreen (2B/C2)' (Champion and Seth 1964). Saiha in extreme south Mizoram shares a boundary with Lawngtlai to its north. Some of the best rainforests of north-east India are found in southern Mizoram, covering parts of the districts of Lawngtlai and Saiha (Choudhury 2006).

Treeshrews are entirely confined to South and South-east Asia, and the latter region has the largest number of species. Of the three species found in South Asia, two are confined to the mainland, namely the Madras Treeshrew *Ananthana ellioti* Waterhouse 1849 in peninsular India and the Northern Treeshrew *Tupaia belangeri* Wagner 1841 in north-east India (Oommen and Shanker 2008). I here report two recent records of the Northern Treeshrew from southern Mizoram.

I saw a Northern Treeshrew at Tuipang (22° 18' 55.728" N; 93° 1' 35.112" E), the headquarters of Tuipang block in Saiha district, on June 17, 2008. The shrew had been caught

in a trap set in *jhum* (shifting cultivation) fields; was dead when I saw it. These non-baited traps, known as *mangkhawng*, are made using small logs and placed at the edge of crop fields (Ved and Lalramnuna 2008). This particular trap was c. 2.0-2.5 km from the town in a mosaic of old, new, and current shifting cultivation plots, with some village supply and safety reserves.



Fig. 1: Northern Treeshrew *Tupaia belangeri* at Saiha

I saw another treeshrew at our office in Saiha (22° 29' 15.4674" N; 92° 59' 8.16" E) on September 24, 2009, at 15:00 hrs. It had stopped raining and the sky had cleared. The treeshrew moved around young mango trees and shrubs about 3 m from the wall of our office in the middle of a primarily residential locality at the Saiha district headquarters. I saw it pushing plastic trash that lay around, presumably in search of food, and was also able to photograph it. I understand this is the only confirmed photographic record of the species in the wild from southern Mizoram.

Zonunmawia and Pradhan (2004) and Anon. (2006) did not list it. However, the treeshrew has been described in

Reginald Lorrain's Seminal Mara (local language in Saiha) dictionary as 'Zyu-si - shrew mouse' (Lorrain 1912), implying its presence in the landscape.

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3. CONGREGATION PATTERN OF RED JUNGLEFOWL *GALLUS GALLUS* IN DUDHWA NATIONAL PARK, UTTAR PRADESH, INDIA

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Dudhwa National Park (DNP) is situated on the Indo-Nepal border (28° 18'-28° 42' N; 80° 28'-80° 27' E) in Nigahsan subdivision of Lakhimpur-Kheri district of Uttar Pradesh. The area falls under the Terai-Bhabar biogeographic subdivision of the Upper Gangetic Plain (7A), biogeographic classification of Rodgers and Panwar (1988). In 1977, the DNP was declared as a national park with a core zone of 490 sq. km and a buffer zone of 124 sq. km.

The Red Junglefowl (RJF) *Gallus gallus* is distributed along the foothills of Himalayas from Myanmar to north-western India, extending southward into the hills of peninsular India (Ali and Ripley 1987). It also occurs in tropical and subtropical habitats in southern China and South-east Asia, and has been introduced at several places (Sullivan 1991). To

the north its distribution is limited by the Himalayan mountain range (Collias and Collias 1967). Red Junglefowl is common in DNP and occurs in different habitats, such as sal forest, mixed forest and teak forest (Javed and Rahmani 2000). Data on flocking composition of Red Junglefowl were collected from December 2005 to June 2007 in DNP, with an intensive study area of Dudhwa and Sonaripur ranges. Data was collected using vehicular transect, foot transect and in opportunistic records during the study period. A total of 635 individuals of the Red Junglefowl were seen during study period comprising 204 groups, out of which 428 individuals were seen in summer and 207 in winter. Chicks were also observed (n = 4) during May 2006 and June 2007 in sal forest only. Overall, the number of males were higher than the females (308 males to